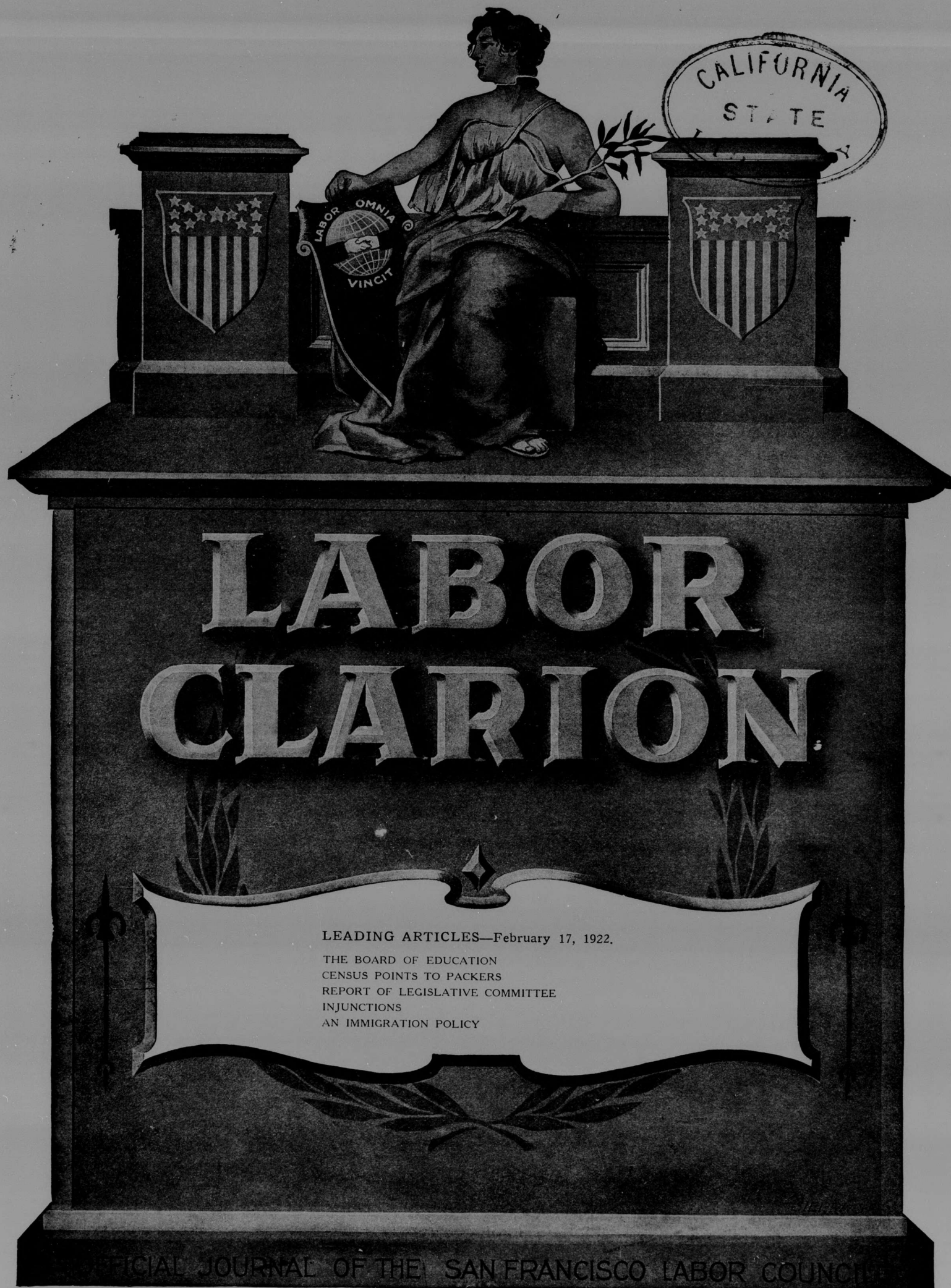


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THE LABOR CLARION IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

THE LABOR CLARION

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Market at Fifth

San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 230 Van Ness Avenue.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Fohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth. Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.
Foundry Employees—Meet at Labor Temple.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1922

No. 3

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The Board of Education

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It has for years been the policy of the American Federation of Labor, as well as the San Francisco Labor Council, to insist that labor should be represented on all public boards and commissions. In spite of that fact the organized workers are without any representation whatever on a number of local boards and commissions, including the Board of Health, the Police Commission, the Playground Commission, the Election Commission, the Park Commission, and until about a year ago the Board of Education. Two years ago, after considerable persuasion, the Mayor agreed to appoint Daniel C. Murphy a member of the Board of Education, but postponed doing so for more than a year in spite of the fact that all the while he had in his hands the resignation of one of the members of that Board who was very desirous of giving up the place.

In March of last year the Educational Conference presented the following set of principles to the Mayor as outlining its position with relation to the carrying out of the new school law adopted by the people in the previous November:

"On behalf of the Educational Conference which drafted and sponsored Charter Amendment No. 37, and which is composed of representatives from the city's largest labor, business and women's organizations, we respectfully present the following statement pertaining to the essential requirements which should be observed in nominating suitable persons for the Board of Education under the law adopted by the people last November.

"One—Each great element of the population of the city should be fairly represented on the Board. To that end we recommend the appointment of two representatives of labor organizations, two of business organizations and two of women's organizations. The seventh member should be selected from the professional or any other significant civic group.

"Two—We deem it essential that none but persons sincerely attached to the principles underlying the new law should be named. This, of course, would exclude from consideration persons who actively opposed the amendment. Majority and minority representation is desirable on committees whose task it is to study theories or to select principles. But the Board of Education is an administrative body charged with the specific duty of conducting the school department in conformity with laws which have been framed according to principles actually adopted. This law is in the position of having been deliberately chosen by the voters of San Francisco after the years of wide discussion inseparable from two political campaigns. Surely it is entitled to unhampered operation under the administration of sincere advocates. Any compromise with this requirement would be doubly harmful—it would vitiate the criticisms of sincere dissenters and it would deprive the schools and the children of their rights to conditions of maximum efficiency in the Department.

"Three—We believe it to be of the highest importance that no person be permitted to serve on the Board of Education and at the same time to hold a subordinate position in the School Department. A violation of this principle would undermine discipline and respect for the authority of

the Superintendent of Schools and of the Board itself."

It will be noted that the Conference asked for two representatives of labor organizations on the Board, and in an effort to have the Mayor carry out these principles three separate conferences were held with him. At each of these meetings there were present representatives to the Educational Conference of the Labor Council, the Chamber of Commerce, the Civic League of Improvement Clubs, the Commonwealth Club, the San Francisco Center and the Public Education Society, and in each instance each of these representatives urged the Mayor to give labor two places on the Board, after he had indicated it was his intention to give the organized workers but one.

In response to repeated urgings from these people the Mayor made this declaration: "During my ten years as Mayor of San Francisco this is the first time anyone has come to me asking for anything for labor except labor itself."

In spite of this declaration, and in spite of the fact that several representatives of labor assisted in the efforts to have him deal fairly with labor in this matter, the Mayor failed to name more than one trade unionist for membership on the Board. He, however, took great pains to see to it that the Chamber of Commerce was given full representation, having offered nominations to at least five persons from this source in order to get two to serve, the name of Mr. Dohrmann having been submitted to him by the President of the Chamber of Commerce only about an hour before he sent the nominations to the Registrar of Voters, while he religiously refrained from offering nominations to more than one representative of the workers, though the names of Daniel C. Murphy, President of the State Federation of Labor, Paul Scharrenberg, Secretary of the State Federation of Labor, William T. Bonsor, President of the Labor Council, and George S. Hollis, Vice-President of the Labor Council, all intelligent and capable men, citizens of character and standing in the community, men who command the confidence and respect of the citizens of San Francisco, were presented to the Mayor by the Educational Conference. On the other hand, while he was only requested to give the women two representatives, he gave them four, a majority of the Board.

Then, during the month of January this year, occurred the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Helen P. Sanborn, and the Educational Conference again called upon the Mayor and directed his attention to the fact that the Chamber of Commerce had two representatives on the Board, the women's organizations two, the teachers two, and labor but one, and urged him to fill the vacancy by appointing a representative of labor.

In the same connection the Labor Council passed unanimously the following resolution and forwarded it to the Mayor:

"Whereas, Through the sudden and untimely death of Mrs. Helen P. Sanborn, a devoted friend of education and a public spirited citizen of tireless energy and high purpose, there is created a vacancy on the Board of Education of this city; and

"Whereas, The Educational Conference, of

which this Council was a part, proposed to the Mayor that as a matter of right the Board of Education, under the new school law, should be made up in such a manner as to give the important elements of the population of the city representation on the Board, and in harmony with this suggestion proposed that two representatives of the commercial and industrial organizations, two representatives of the women's organizations, and two representatives of labor organizations be named, the seventh member to be selected from any other element desired; and

"Whereas, The Board as at present constituted is made up of two representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, two representatives of the Teachers' Association, two representatives of the women's organizations, and but a single representative of labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular session assembled, this 3rd day of February, 1922, that His Honor, the Mayor, be and is hereby urged as a matter of justice to fill the vacancy by the naming of a representative of labor, which constitutes such a large element of the population of our city; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be at once forwarded to His Honor, the Mayor, calling his attention to this very fair and reasonable request on the part of the organized workers of San Francisco."

In spite of all these urgings in the interest of fairness, from people who are not even remotely connected with organized labor, as well as by the organized workers themselves, the Mayor has slighted the toilers by appointing to the vacancy a third Chamber of Commerce man. The situation has passed the point where patience may be deemed a virtue. The rebuff to labor is clear and deliberate. No valid excuse can be offered for it.

Is this a reasonable condition of affairs? We are sure it is not. There are about 60,000 organized workers in San Francisco at present. Taking the figure commonly used in estimating population, five to a family, this would mean that organized labor accounts for 300,000 of our population, yet the Mayor has given this vast part of our citizenship but one representative on the Board of Education, while he has given the remaining 207,000 people six representatives. Why has he done this? Is it because labor has been satisfied in the past with mere crumbs from the official table? That must be the secret of it, because the Mayor expressed confidence that labor would not complain of the treatment it had received from him. He seemed to think there could be no political danger in slighting labor so grossly in the matter of the Board of Education.

The old Roman chieftains kept the toilers satisfied with bread and the circus. The modern politician, however, gets off much easier. He has dispensed with the bread ration entirely and has done away with about 60 per cent of the circus performances, yet the workers seem so undemonstrative under such treatment as to leave the politician calm and comfortable, confident and cheerful in his feeling of political security.

Such a condition of affairs cannot properly prevail under democratic government and the workers of this city have a right to resent the treatment accorded them in this matter.

CENSUS POINTS TO PACKERS.

By International Labor News Service.

Somebody is skimming the cream off the agricultural industries of Nebraska.

The census of manufactures for 1919 just off the press shows that labor is getting less than the average share which prevails throughout the United States.

Everybody knows that the farmers are not making an enormous profit.

Buried in the census figures, however, is a story that points to the packers as the profiteers. The high cost of food products has much to do with this story.

Nebraska is about eighteenth in importance as a manufacturing state, its products totaling \$596,000,000. This importance is due to the slaughtering and meat packing industry with a production value of \$303,000,000, to the flour mill and grist mill industry with a production value of \$53,000,000, and to the butter industry with a production value of \$37,000,000. These account for four-fifths of the production of Nebraska. Another fifth is included under the sweeping caption of "all other industries" in accordance with the census bureau's policy of concealing all figures on monopolies.

Wage Proportion Drops.

The relation of wages to the value of products is not proof of low wages, but it is at least an interesting means of comparing one state with another or one industry with another.

In 1919 in the entire United States 16.9 per cent of the value of products manufactured is charged off to wages.

In the State of Nebraska the average drops to 7.7 per cent.

Wages in some industries are high in relation to production, but the average is brought down by the packing industries.

The percentage in the slaughtering and meat-packing industries is 4.6; butter industry 3.1; flour mill and grist mill industry 2.3. It is no wonder that the average is low. Translated into practical language it means that for every \$100 worth of meat passing through the meat-packing industry labor is paid \$4.60 in wages. At this rate labor is not adding alarmingly to the high cost of meat products and it does not constitute a reason for cutting wages.

On the basis of these figures alone the packer can prepare a plea to the dear public to the effect that he pays the farmer \$95.40 for the steer and consequently does not make a cent profit. But the census of manufactures subtracts the cost of materials and gets a figure which it calls "Value Added by Manufacture."

In the entire State of Nebraska this added value totals \$115,000,000, of which wages constitute \$46,000,000, or 40 per cent. The average for the United States for 1919 was 42.1 per cent, showing that in this respect the figures are running truer to average form. Back in 1899, however, the percentage was 26, showing that labor is gradually approaching something like its average share in the returns from industry in Nebraska. In this respect it is doing even better in the slaughtering and meat-packing industry because of organization since 1899 and 43.4 per cent, or \$13,900,000 of the \$32,000,000 added by manufacture in that industry goes to wages.

Wages in Flour Industry.

The same census, however, shows that wages in the flour mill and grist mill industries were \$1,200,000, or 21 per cent of the \$5,900,000 added by manufacture. Wages in the butter industry were \$1,100,000, or 21.6 per cent of the \$5,500,000 added by manufacture. The deduction from this is that labor is either not getting its fair share of the value added by manufacture or the manufacturers are charging more to the public for their product than the industry warrants.

Separate analysis of the three leading industries of Nebraska is made by the Census Bureau ex-

cept for such products as "can not be shown separately without disclosing individual operations." This analysis shows that the total cost of materials in the meat-packing industry increased \$177,289,256, or 188.3 per cent, and the total value of products \$199,345,570, or 190.8 per cent, during the period 1914 to 1919. "These increases are due," says the report, "in part to actual production, but chiefly to the increase per unit of cost and value in 1919 as compared with 1914." Production of canned beef, pork, sausage, and oleomargarine is controlled by a small group and therefore the census bureau gives no figures, for fear of disclosing the operations of any individual establishment.

There is plenty of evidence in the Nebraska census for the statement that monopolies are increasing so rapidly that the time is near at hand when the Census Bureau will be effectually gagged if it continues its policy of concealing all figures about monopolies.

Plenty of figures will be gathered and printed, but they will mean nothing. Sixteen establishments are listed under meat-packing and slaughtering industries. In 1919, but six of them produced 99.4 per cent of the entire state production, in 1914 there were no flour mills or grist mills in Nebraska in the million dollar production class, but in 1919 there were thirteen out of 218 in that class producing 62.7 per cent of the state output. In the butter industry the million dollar class of establishments increased from four to ten in the five-year period, and the production in this class increased from six million to thirty million dollars.

Why They Were Interested.

In view of these official figures of the Census Bureau, which are not complete enough to tell the whole truth, the reason becomes obvious for the interest of the biggest capitalists in the country in the Agricultural Conference held in Washington recently. Bankers, railroad presidents, and representatives of the fertilizer, packing, harvester, grain elevator, and flour-mill trusts were there in force. They were responsible for the motions introduced calling for further wage reductions. Labor had one representative present. The propaganda for further wage cuts was not successful.

TOLL OF CARELESSNESS.

California's Fire Bill—January, 1922.—A million dollar loss to timber, range and grain was California's tribute to the fire demon during the past season, according to the annual fire report issued by the United States Forest Service and the California State Board of Forestry. The report states that 2245 fires were handled by the Federal Government and State organization. Information secured by these bureaus shows that in addition 293 grain fires burned within the State. The alarming and disconcerting fact that 90 per cent of these fires result through carelessness and negligence of man, the officials of these bureaus state, deserves the serious attention of all Californians, particularly when the statistics indicate that 745 of these fires are directly chargeable to campers and smokers. As travel along the highways and in our mountains increases the public must exercise greater care with fire if our resources are not to suffer irreparable loss. The report shows that the losses were made up of the following: Timber \$67,851, range \$367,243, improvements \$189,738, and hay and grain \$370,506. The fire bill is further augmented by an item of \$175,000 spent for fighting these fires. Six hundred State and Federal officers are engaged in the difficult task of controlling the fires in California's forests and on the watersheds.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

February 1, 1922.

Each month the legislative representatives of the American Federation of Labor make a report of the legislation proposed in Congress and the attitude upon it taken by labor. These reports are published monthly in the American Federationist. Following is a brief summary of measures before Congress, but if you desire further information you will find the full report of the Legislative Committee in the February issue of the American Federationist.

Hawaiian Coolie Bill.—Another "drive" on Congress is to be made by the sugar planters of Hawaii to secure the passage of the Chinese coolie bill. That conditions on the sugar plantations of Hawaii are not as bad as painted by the lovers of Chinese coolies is evident by this editorial statement in the Honolulu Advertiser of October 31, 1921: "The sugar and pineapple industries are not down and out by a long shot." Much stress is laid on the claim that the admission of Chinese coolies will "Americanize" Hawaii. That this is the rankest kind of treason to America can be proven by the following authoritative information received from Honolulu: "No encouragement of any kind is given to white newcomers from the mainland looking for work. Ninety-five per cent go back disgusted."

Another great danger to Hawaii in the importation of Chinese is the new disease that immigrants from that country are bringing into the United States thirty-two cases now being isolated in San Francisco. It is known as clonorchiasis. It is a parasite disease consisting of a small worm or fluke which locates in the bile passages of the liver and so far no treatment has been found which is in any way effective. The disease comes from eating fresh water snails and certain species of fish that eat snails.

Reorganizing Congress.—H. J. Resolution 226, by Representative Campbell, of Kansas, proposes a constitutional amendment providing that representatives in Congress shall be elected every four years instead of two years, and that the number of members shall be 300 instead of 435. The bill is evidently intended to increase the terms of members of Congress and thus remove them still further from the influence and control of the people.

Reclamation.—S. 2700, appropriating \$16,200,000 for the purpose of carrying out reclamation projects already initiated, passed the Senate and was sent to the House. The sentiment in favor of reclamation legislation is gradually growing. At the same time, there appear to be influences at work to prevent this legislation that will be of such enormous benefit to our people. A committee of engineers appointed by the Government to look into the feasibility of the deepening and extension of the St. Lawrence River has made its report and it is understood to be favorable to the project, which will contribute more greatly to the advantage of transportation and in the meantime employing larger numbers of the workers of both the United States and Canada.

Transportation.—H. R. 8958, by Mr. Crowther, penalizes by fine or imprisonment, or both, the giving of contracts for railroad repair work or

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for equipment by any manager or purchasing agent of a railroad who has stocks, shares, or any other such interest in the firm or corporation to whom the contract is let, except that it be to the lowest bidder after fair competitive bidding. The fact is the contract prices are much higher than the cost of production in the railroad shops, and with the guarantee given to the railroads of 6 per cent the extra cost of the contract price will be an additional burden to meet the 6 per cent interest guarantee. It is charged and not denied that directors and large stockholders in the railroad companies are also interested in the contract shops.

Retirement.—H. R. 6433, by Representative Maloney, of Massachusetts, provides for increasing the annuities of Federal employees placed on the retired list. S. 2803, by Senator Sterling, provides for the extension of retirement pensions to Federal employees in independent establishments not within any Government department.

U. S. Employment Service.—Although the reactionary element in Congress is opposed to appropriating funds for the United States Employment Service there are a number of progressive members who believe in the necessity for its support. Every opportunity is taken by them to submit an amendment providing for a proper appropriation. While H. R. 9458 providing for the relief of the starving people of Russia, was under consideration an amendment was offered by Senator Ashurst appropriating \$100,000 for the unemployment service. This was approved by the Senate and the bill passed. But the amendment was stricken out by the conference committee.

Monthly Labor Review.—Members of Congress who are supporting H. R. 9726, by Mr. Johnson, of Washington, apparently have not read the first amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The bill proposes to limit the size of publications of any department of the Government to forty-eight pages and for a strict censorship of anything printed in them. For many years the Monthly Labor Review has been of incalculable benefit to the people of our country because of its publication of facts that it is necessary to know. Not only is it intended to censor all matter published in the Monthly Labor Review but the farmers of our country are to be prevented from obtaining necessary information affecting that industry from publications of the Department of Agriculture.

Supreme Court Decisions.—So much indignation has been aroused by the methods of deciding questions by the Supreme Court that a bill (H. R. 9755) was introduced January 5 by Representative McSwain regulating the procedure of that body. It provides that no state law can be held unconstitutional unless at least seven members of the said court concur in the opinion. The American Federation of Labor has declared that the Supreme Court has no legal power vested in it and no right to decide unconstitutional and invalid any law passed by Congress nor any law passed by any State within the Union which in

itself is not in contravention of a Republican form of government.

Immigration.—An immigration law must be enacted at this session to take the place of the 3 per cent act which expires in June. The closest attention is being given to this legislation and an effort is being made to secure as good a law as possible.

Danger to Women in Industry.—Women in industry are confronted with a very grave danger. The National Woman's Party is preparing to have introduced in Congress a resolution providing for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as follows: "No political, civil or legal disabilities or inequalities on account of sex or on account of marriage unless applying equally to both sexes shall exist within the United States or any territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof." Should this amendment be adopted all the protective legislation of the states and Nation would be repealed. The minimum wage laws and those that limit the length of the work day for women would be unconstitutional. Laws prohibiting women from working in coal mines and switchyards or on street cars would be null and void. Because of physical conditions women are not able to take their place in industry on an equality with men. Only the National Woman's Party is in favor of the proposed amendment. All other women's organizations are absolutely in opposition to the proposal.

Naturalization.—H. R. 9238, by Representative Johnson, provides for the registration of immigrants before they are permitted to land and their annual registration thereafter until they become citizens. It certainly seems that the Government already has exercised too much surveillance over the people now within the borders of the United States.

U. S. Shipping Board.—S. Res. 113, by Mr. La Follette, calls for an investigation of the causes of the seamen's strike in 1921. The investigation is to include the charges that discriminatory agreements have been made between certain railroads of this country and shipowners of foreign countries against the United States Shipping Board; that the latter is cognizant of this fact and is co-operating with those interests to the detriment of United States shipowners, including the Shipping Board itself.

Recommendations.—Opposition to the scrapping of the Department of Labor, to the Chinese coolie bill, to the decreasing of the size of the Monthly Labor Review and the censorship of its contents, and to the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would kill all protective legislation for women should not be abated one iota. They have a way in Congress of slipping legislation through when no one is looking. Afterwards it requires the greatest effort to have the action undone. The committees of Congress have a habit of awaiting for the "psychological" moment to report inimical legislation and then under a special rule give the members only a few hours to consider it. The bill for legalizing judicial kid-

naping, which was slipped through the Senate, is before the Committee on Judiciary of the House. Everything will be done to prevent it from being slipped through the House.

SAML. GOMPERS,
President, American Federation of Labor.

FOUR NATIONS HONOR HERO.

Scores of boyhood friends, comrades-in-arms in Scotch and Australian uniforms and representatives of the American Legion and of France, paid honor Monday afternoon to the memory of Patrick Kohoe, bemedaled veteran of three armies in the world war and a resident of Contra Costa County, who was killed by a live wire February 10. Many members of the Pile Driver, Bridge, Docks and Wharf Builders' Local No. 34, of which Kohoe was a member, thronged the chapel of Joseph Hagen & Son to hear the mass, said by Father Tobin of St. Celia's College. "The last post," which corresponds to "taps" at an American soldier's funeral, was given by the colonials in uniform, and a talk by Major Chaplain F. H. Nixon at the grave.

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INJUNCTIONS.

By John P. Frey.

How America Got Its Equity Courts.

"The courts of equity which we have today in the United States are directly descended from the original Lord Chancellor of England who first became the keeper of the king's 'conscience,'" says John Frey in this, the second of his brilliant series of articles on the injunction and its genesis.

Injunctions are issued by equity courts.

That is why it is important to know about equity courts—how they came into being, what their functions properly are, how they acquired other functions and for what reasons.

In these articles the whole story is being told by an authority.

A complete understanding of the equity court as an institution and of the reasons, as well as the excuses, for injunctions is important in the great contest to bring to an end the improper and unlawful use of the injunction.

What is the "conscience" of an equity judge?

The modern accepted legal definition does not sufficiently supply the answer, any more than a definition of weather would give a stranger a knowledge of what weather might be. Weather is a general atmospheric condition, but it may be cold or hot, dry or moist, calm or stormy . . . it is not a fixed condition, neither is the "conscience" of a court of equity.

All courts, except courts of equity, are governed by common or statutory law which define acts which constitute crime and regulate the punishment to be meted out for such crimes. But courts of equity are not courts of law; they exist for the purpose of taking action in cases where there is no law, but where there is danger of irreparable injury to property without any adequate remedy at law.

Originally the king decided what should be done in cases where there was no law by depending upon his "conscience"; then the Lord Chancellor became the keeper of this "conscience." And, as for many years the Lord Chancellors were also high clergymen, their "conscience" was influenced partly by their religious and humanitarian training and partly by their conception of justice to those who came to them praying for relief and other considerations.

Many years ago, Thomas Jefferson referred to our judiciary as "an irresponsible body working like gravity, by day and by night, gaining a little today and a little tomorrow, and advancing its noiseless step like a thief over the field of jurisprudence."

This description would apply to the power exercised by the Lord Chancellors. They were irresponsible, except to the king. Their injunctions, orders and the punishment of those who disobeyed these orders, were not defined or regulated by Parliament. They were only subject to the king's pleasure, or sense of justice, and the king being a busy man was not aware of all which his chancellor did.

Chancellors Soon in Politics.

Government by injunction was something which was vigorously opposed by the law courts and lawyers of ancient England, for, although the Chancery Court was termed "the secret closet of his Majesty's conscience where the oppressed and distressed subjects hoped to find mercy and mitigation against the rigor and extremity of his laws," the fact remained that the chancellor busied himself at times with cases having a political, as well as a judicial bearing, and frequently litigants, having cases before the law courts, found a

method of presenting some phase of the case to the king's chancellor and the chancellor having a power supreme to that of the law courts, at times issued injunctions which prevented the law courts from further functioning in the case.

When impeachment proceedings were set in motion against the Lord Chancellor Cardinal Wolsey, in Henry the Eighth's time, the twenty-sixth article of the impeachment read:

"Also, when matters have been near a judgment by progress at your common law the same Lord Cardinal hath not given a set injunction to the parties, but also sent for your judges and expressly by threats commanded them to defer judgment to the evident subversion of your laws if the judges would have ceased."

The Lord Chancellor's court of equity was frequently used by clever men and occasionally by bribe-givers for the purpose of securing special advantage over their opponents.

How Abuses Began.

During the time of James the First this condition led to vigorous objections and criticisms, an example of what was passing through men's minds at this period being found in a tract which was reproduced in Hargrave's "Law Tracts" from which the following excerpt is taken:

"It is to be observed that of ten bills brought into this court hardly three have any color or shadow of just complaint. The rest are omnifundamento carere and to be exhibited either by malice or out of a turbulent humor wherewith too many are possessed, or else to shelter themselves for a while from some imminent storm. Wherein, as in many times, the remedy proves worse than the disease; so if they were all forced as aforesaid to come to touch (that is, to a hearing where their nakedness would soon appear) and there, if their causes be frivolous were to be well lashed with costs, it will make them and others, from their examples, more wary how they trouble their neighbors and the courts so widely as they do."

There were many grave abuses emanating from the Lord Chancellor's court and, as each Lord Chancellor had a "conscience" of his own, there was no determining in advance what a chancellor might do in a given case, for there were no legal

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boundaries to his authority and no statutory enactments to guide him.

Oh, "Roguish Equity!"

This was a condition that led to many vigorous protests. Perhaps one of the most illuminating analyses of what the court of equity was is the one given by the great English jurist John Selden, in the year 1644:

"Equity in law," he said, "is the same that the spirit is in religion—what everyone pleases to make it. Sometimes they go according to conscience; sometimes according to law; sometimes according to rule of court. . . . Equity is a roguish thing: for in law we have a measure and know what to trust to, equity is according to the conscience of him that is chancellor and, as that is longer or narrower, so is equity. 'Tis all one as if they should make the standard of measure the chancellor's foot. What an uncertain measure this would be; one chancellor has a long foot, another a short foot, a third an indifferent foot. It is the same thing with the chancellor's conscience."

The struggle between the court of equity and the courts of law continued for many years. As time passed, lawyers, instead of clergymen, became the Lord Chancellor. Also, as time passed, the number of cases coming before the court of equity became so numerous that assistants to the Lord Chancellor were necessary and in time a definite court, known as the Court of Chancery, was established.

The Chancery Court derived its name from the chancellor and not from the fact, as some may imagine, that those who went before it were taking a chance although such was frequently the case.

Eventually, Parliament, instead of the king, became the power in England, and Parliament, from time to time, defined the authority and limitation under which the Court of Chancery should function.

It became the basic principles of chancery or equity, that:

"It was to be exercised for the protection of property rights only."

"He who would seek its aid must come with clean hands."

"There must be no adequate remedy at law."

"It must not be used to punish crime."

"It must never be used to curtail personal rights."

When the British colonies were established in America, they brought over with them the English common law and the English judicial procedure, the result being, that the courts of equity which we have today in the United States are directly descended from the original Lord Chancellor of England who first became the keeper of the king's "conscience."

DEMPSEY FIRES RATS.

(By United Labor Press of California.)

Jack Dempsey, champion heavyweight pugilist of the world, who has bought a magnificent home on Western avenue, Los Angeles, endeared himself to the hearts of all union building trades mechanics this week when he notified an electrical contractor to discharge all non-union electrical workers engaged in re-arranging the lighting system in the Dempsey home and to employ union men only. Champion Jack said:

"I want nothing but union men on this job. Give all the bad eggs the air."

Los Angeles has four citizens of world-wide fame who refuse to employ non-union building trades mechanics—Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Charlie Chaplin and Jack Dempsey.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

FINANCE AND EDUCATION.

The first lecture of a series of four on "Public Finance and Public Education," given by Professor J. B. Sears of Stanford University at the Grade Teachers' clubrooms, 333 Kearny street, on Friday evening, February 10, was most stimulating and called forth in its listeners a keen desire to hear more. Professor Sears brought to his subject a personality that aroused enthusiasm and alertness in all to learn more of this subject that must be studied from all angles. He defined public finance as the science of the study of public moneys in four aspects, the receipts, expenditures, debts and machinery by which these things can be taken care of. The first lecture was mainly a discourse on the place of education in the field of public finance. In part he said:

"A state is great in proportion as its people are great intellectually and morally. Education has changed considerably from that of a decade ago or even five years ago. Once a man paid for the private education of his child, then certain towns allowed taxes for schools for children of that town only and then came the pooling of interests. People in San Francisco can be taxed for schools in Los Angeles. The country child receives education at the expense of all.

"Public finance is finance of the social group whether city, state or national. Its problems are those of organization, control, administration and credit. The state is the people. Its aspirations, its problems, its wants are those of the people. It has no money, no wealth of its own. Without private enterprise there would be no state, for its success depends upon my success, your success. It can buy by means of taxes only in proportion to the success private enterprise achieves. Private and public enterprise are tied up together and can not be isolated in order to succeed. The state protects, nourishes and tolerates our interests. It has three functions: the first and greatest being protective of person and property, evidenced by armies, police, reformatories; second, commercial, designed to furnish people with service at cost as train and car service, light, water, postal; and, third, developmental, as schools, parks, playgrounds, care of sick.

"Then we question, Where is education, one of the developmental functions in all this? Has education left as substantial a mark upon the nation as has its navy, its police? We must not think of spending money for schools without considering four aspects of the situation: the political, the economic, the social and the ethical. Is it politically sound that to have everyone educated? Is it politically sound that the United States participate in the support of the schools? The economic view of public education in public finance questions—What kind of a tax shall we have? Shall it be one that burdens one group more than another? Shall it be one that taxes people so heavily that industry flags? Shall we take from the total property so much that people are handicapped? Is it better for the state to spend, or is it better to leave the money in the people's hand to increase? The social aspect inquires, Shall we have special kinds of education for special classes? For instance, should the State University permit a dental student to study free of charge? Questions along these four lines of thought prove that School Finance is indeed an adult's work, work that calls for vision and understanding.

"Too often people carry their ideas of private finance into public finance. Consider this first: The ends that a state seeks may go far beyond any that an individual can see. Building up a forest could never be realized in our lifetime, nor could we vision a gigantic task like the Panama Canal that reached so far into the future. Thinking as individuals we think in short lengths of time only. The state solves problems reaching into the centuries. Secondly, a state does not

have to consider profits. A man who invests money must get something more out of it. Thirdly, the state does not have to consider the cost of what we shall get out of it. Fourth, the income of a state is measured by the state's good. It can spend what it wants and then get the wherewithal to pay for it. This is the opposite of individual financing, which fits its needs to its money. Therefore it behooves a state to look far into the future when spending for the schools. It would manifestly be unwise to have a big school in a district that is tending towards industrialism.

"To sum up the subject of public education in public finance, what a people pays for education depends entirely upon their sentiment towards education. Therefore is the need great to enlarge their understanding of the principles underlying school finance."

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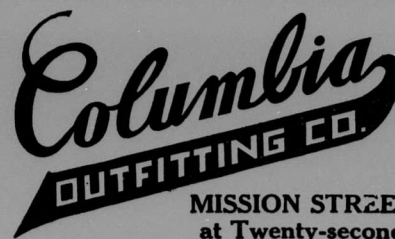
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
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MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1922.

"The United States Steel Corporation has been held by the Supreme Court not to be in violation of the Sherman act; but instead of that being a single corporation, if there had been fifty individuals engaged in the production of steel who made an agreement which resulted in the same action as the action taken by the Steel Corporation, does not the Senator (Brandegge) think that combination of fifty individuals would have been found to be in violation of the Sherman act?"—Senator Lenroot, Wisconsin.

Dr. James L. Gordon in his column in the Bulletin, headed "Sense," indulges in a great deal of nonsense. He is one of those who can write columns without saying anything with substance in it. He is a fine phrasemaker who merely sees the surface of things and accepts the common gossip of the street as the fact. Last Monday he asked this utterly ridiculous question: "What would happen if the workmen of America would for ten years refuse to follow labor leaders who recommend a strike as the solution of industrial problems?" Labor leaders rarely recommend a strike until all other avenues of adjustment have been exhausted, but the very fact that the strike weapon is available exercises a more persuasive influence upon the great majority of employers than any other thing on earth. We in the labor movement have learned this from many years of experience of a practical character. Experience, again, has taught us precisely "what would happen if the workers of America were to for ten years" pledge themselves not to strike. White men would be receiving Chinese wages and Chinese hours and living under Chinese conditions. The greedy employer would drag all other employers down to his level whether they liked it or not, and the "workmen of America would for ten years" be the laughing stock of the civilized world. And after the close of the ten-year period specified by the phrasemaker the "workmen of America would" be so docile, so subservient that no one would have any respect for them and everyone would treat them like the world now treats poor old China which has for centuries bowed and submitted to almost every indignity that any nation desired to heap upon her. The workmen of America would be fools of the first order were they to take Dr. Gordon's view of the situation and relinquish the right to strike. Without the strike weapon even arbitration would be a failure.

An Immigration Policy

The time for serious thought on the part of the people of this country concerning the question of immigration is now at hand, for Congress must soon pass some new law or the gates will again be left wide open and millions will swarm in here and make a bad condition of affairs considerably worse. The Dillingham 3 per cent, one-year, emergency law, passed May 19, 1921, expires June 30, 1922. If nothing is substituted, we automatically return to the law of 1917. That law places no numerical restriction on immigration, and without some barrier, owing to existing circumstances in Europe, a large influx is altogether likely each year for many years to come. Is this country prepared to abide by the consequences of practically unregulated immigration? We think not. The danger is too apparent and the people doubtless want something done that will cope with the situation in an intelligent and practical manner, so that the interests of all the people, rather than those of a selected few, will be amply safeguarded.

Several proposals are now before Congress. One bill extends the present law one year. Another bill extends the time by three years. A third would stop all immigration absolutely save for near relatives of American citizens and those who have taken out first papers. Obviously the first two mentioned are designed merely to gain time for more extensive investigation and study of the subject, and if Congress is not prepared to deal with the problem in definite fashion, they would, either of them, serve a useful purpose by avoiding immediate trouble. However, we believe that the time has come for a thorough-going, well-thought-out policy, and if the members of the Senate and the House are not now prepared for such action, is there any real hope that they ever will be?

There are admittedly some minor defects in the present emergency law. These ought to be corrected in the permanent legislation that is to come, but certain interests are endeavoring to make it appear that the law is entirely wrong and that none of its features should be enacted in a permanent way. With this contention we have no patience whatever, because we know that the motives inspiring it are entirely prompted by selfish considerations. Some employers desire to throw the gates wide open in order to flood the country with idle workers that may be used to frighten American toilers into abject subjection to the greedy demands of those who are moved by no interest other than their own. And here, again, the red brigade will be found marching arm-in-arm with the employers whom they vociferously proclaim their everlasting enemies.

Congressman Vaile has introduced a bill, the main features of which seem to cover the field fairly well. It provides for the United States controlling both the number and kind of immigration to be allowed. The number is to be limited on a percentage basis as it is under the emergency law now in force. The types of the racial groups already here and those desiring to come are to be taken into account with respect to the desirability and possibility of assimilation and Americanization. This measure would make it possible to exclude altogether groups about which there is grave doubt as to their assimilability. It also would provide for an intelligent distribution of the aliens admitted in order to avoid some of the harmful influences that have resulted from past policies such as the gathering together of large numbers of particular types in congested centers where there is little or no opportunity for them to be of value to themselves or to the country.

One feature of the new measure that is particularly desirable is that which provides for the examination of immigrants before they leave their home lands, in order to put a stop to the unsavory practices of steamship companies, which have been in the habit of influencing aliens to take passage for this country for no purpose other than the collecting of the transportation charges. The time for action is now and not a year from now or three years from now. The old policy has been demonstrated to be a failure and a new one is needed.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

"I should like to remind the Senator from Connecticut that no limitation has ever been placed on the amount a manufacturer may make. . . ."
—Senator Kellogg.

"Nobody escapes, everything in the moral, industrial and commercial world is to be owned, operated, supervised, or censored, from the birth of a baby to the burial of a corpse and the worst is not yet."—Senator Stanley, Kentucky.

"Find the Farmer," was a new game introduced by newspapermen into the recent Agricultural Conference in Washington, because at times one's vision was filled entirely with representatives of harvester, fertilizer, packer, and elevator trusts as well as bankers and railroad presidents. Some newspapermen watching arrivals cheered when a man in a flannel shirt swung up the street, but the cheer died down when the flannel-shirted individual turned out to be Senator DuPont of Delaware, the third richest man in the country.

In probably the last speech Booker T. Washington ever made, an address at the anniversary exercises of the American Missionary Association in New Haven, with that quiet humor so characteristic of him, he satirized the prejudice against his people. "A member of my race," he said, "wanted to go from New York to San Francisco. He wanted to travel first-class in a Pullman sleeper. He bought a red cap—fez, I think you call it—forgot the English language, and went as an East Indian; and no one objected. It appears that it is not the color of the skin, but the color of the cap to which you object."—The Outlook.

Because of the fact that the Industrial Association of San Francisco had been advertising in Eastern newspapers for mechanics to come to San Francisco, the Board of Supervisors, which is struggling with the problem of unemployment, passed a resolution calling upon the Mayor to issue a proclamation to be sent throughout the country to prevent the city being further flooded with unemployed. In compliance with the resolution the Mayor issued a proclamation addressed to the people of the State of California, a worthless procedure, which in no way fulfilled the purpose the Board of Supervisors desired to meet. A tight rein is evidently being held by those representing the financial interests over their steed, and the interests of the workers are receiving but scant consideration these days. In the language of a bitter opponent of organized labor, "There's a reason."

During the past two years the tide has been running with the enemies of organized labor and they have made the most of their opportunities under such conditions. In fact they have far overplayed their hands and by so doing have hurried the change. The ebb is now clearly discernable and those who only a few short months ago were convinced that the organized workers were due to get the severest reverses in the history of the trade union movement now tremble as they gaze upon the consequences of their madness. The workers are coming through the ordeal with increased determination and accelerated activity to such an extent that the prospects are particularly bright for the near future so far as strengthening the organization for the future needs is concerned. If industrial America is to progress and prosper the unions must be taken as a factor, and woe be to the employer who continues his attempt to ignore them.

WIT AT RANDOM

"So you desire to become my son-in-law?"
"No, I don't. But if I marry your daughter, sir, I don't very well see how I can get out of it."
—Weekly Telegraph.

"Yes, sir, that old bachelor left \$50,000 to the girl who refused to marry him."

"And still you'll hear people say there's no such thing as gratitude."—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

"How did you hurt your hand, Smitty?"
"Nailing up a horseshoe for luck."

North—I'll have you know that I'm boss in my home.

West—When is your wife coming home?—New York Sun.

Flora—I won't marry a man who won't look me straight in the eye when he's talking to me.
Dora—Then wear 'em longer, dearie.

Little Roger was alone in the house when the telephone rang. He took down the receiver.

"Hello!" said a voice. "Is this Mrs. Blank's residence?"

"No," replied Roger, "It is Mrs. Blank's little boy."—Boston Transcript.

Mother—(To Betty who has been sent home owing to indisposition of schoolmistress)—"But I hope you were sorry poor Miss Pringle was ill."

Betty—"Oh, I was, mother, but I couldn't help clapping my hands under my breath."—Punch (London).

"Every city," says a trade journal, "is face to face with the problem of widening its streets."

Given time, the problem will settle itself. In a few more years the sidewalks can be taken up and given over to vehicular traffic. There won't be any pedestrians left.—Detroit Motor News.

Two Hebrew merchants met in the street.
"What's this I hear?" said the one. "You had a big fire at your place?"

"Oh, no," said the other. "It isn't going to happen until next week. But how about you? You're insured, too, aren't you?"

"Yes, I carry both fire and hail insurance."
"I can understand being insured against fire, but I didn't know anybody could make it hail."—Le Rire.

The Ruling Passion.

He owned a handsome touring car,
To ride in it was heaven.
He ran across some broken glass—
Bill \$14.97.

He took some friends out for a ride—
'Twas good to be alive,
The carburetor threw a fit—
Bill \$20.85.

He started on a little tour,
The finest sort of fun,
He stopped too quick and stripped his gears—
Bill \$90.51.

He took his wife downtown to shop,
To save carfare was great;
He jammed into one lamp-post—
Bill \$268.

He spent about all that he had,
And then in anguish cried:
"I'll put a mortgage on the house
And take just one more ride."
—New York Evening Mail.

MISCELLANEOUS

PROCRASTINATION.

My friend have you heard of the town of Yawn
On the banks of the River Slow,
Where blooms the Waitawhile flower fair,
And the Some-time-or-other scents the air,
And the soft Go-easys grow?

It lies in the valley of What's-the-use,
In the province of Let-her-slide;
That old "tired feeling" is native there
It's the home of the listless I Don't care—
Where the Put-it-offs abide.

The Put-it-offs smile when asked to pay up,
And they say, "We'll do it tomorrow";
And so they delay from day until day,
Till death slides up and steals them away,
And the creditors beg, steal, or borrow.
—Walter Pulitzer in N. Y. Globe.

LINCOLN AND DISARMAMENT.

By Edward Berwick.

As Lincoln's birthday treads so closely on the heels of the Washington Conference it may be well to connect the two events in our minds by considering what would have been the attitude of the Great Liberator to the leading question of today.

Was not Lincoln, above all things, a peace-maker? Listen to his description of himself and his work as he gave it at Trenton:

"I shall do all in my power to promote a peaceful settlement of all our difficulties. The man does not live who is more devoted to peace than I am, none who would do more to preserve it." Again, "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you."

He realized to the full the fatuity and futility of war, and wrote: "All dreaded it—all sought to avert it."

Were he living today what would be his attitude? Would he be one of those timidly cautious reactionary patriots, repeating worn-out platitudes as to our "splendid isolation," and clamoring for avoidance of alleged entanglements? Or would he rather commend and counsel all efforts to disentangle international difficulties, by getting together in a permanent league of Peace and Justice?

Doubtless he would be now what he was sixty years ago—pre-eminently a forward-looking, open minded, generous-souled man, believing that America should be "Destiny's Leader," not an abject follower in Europe's effete failure of militarism and its main supporter, secret diplomacy.

"Get together!" would have been his motto. Listen to his mature advice, almost his dying word:

"We can only succeed by concert. It is not 'Can any of us imagine better?' but, 'Can we all do better?' The dogmas of the quiet past are inapplicable to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew."

"We must disenthral ourselves!" "We shall nobly save, or meanly lose, the last best hope of earth."

These words might well be addressed to the United States Senate today.

LABEL SECTION.

The Label Section is arranging to give a whist party in the Labor Temple Saturday night, February 25.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The next regular meeting of Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, February 19, in Convention Hall, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. The meeting will be called to order promptly at the usual hour, 1 o'clock p.m. Among the more important matters to be considered are an appeal case from a newspaper office and amendments to the local constitution and laws proposed by the executive committee. Nomination of candidates to fill International Union offices at the election to be held next May will be an interesting feature of Sunday's meeting. The Progressives have placed in the field the following ticket:

For President—John McParland, New York.

For First Vice-President—Charles P. Howard, Detroit.

For Second Vice-President—William E. Trotter, Vancouver.

For Secretary-Treasurer—William E. Towne, Duluth.

For Delegates to American Federation of Labor—A. A. Couch, Des Moines; Eugene Donovan, San Francisco; Clark B. Hicks, Denver; Frank Morrison, Chicago; James F. Shiel, Cincinnati.

For Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—George W. Howard, Winnipeg.

For Home Trustees—Ed S. Close, Denver; William E. O'Leary, Boston; Don E. Vanice, Louisville.

For Agent Union Printers Home—W. E. Bush, Topeka.

For Auditor—Peter J. Corcoran, New York.

The aspirants for office on the Administration ticket are:

For President—Walter W. Barrett, Chicago.

For First Vice-President—D. I. Campbell, Norfolk, Va.

For Second Vice-President—James J. Hoban, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Delegate to American Federation of Labor—Max S. Hayes, Cleveland, Ohio; T. W. McCullough, Omaha; Raymond T. Moore, Milwaukee; William Young, Philadelphia.

For Secretary-Treasurer—J. W. Hays, Minneapolis.

For Delegates to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—George Murray, Toronto.

For Home Trustees—Seth R. Brown, Los Angeles; Malcolm A. Knock, Boston; Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs.

For Agent Union Printers Home—Joe M. Johnson, Columbia Union No. 101 (Washington, D. C.)

For Board of Auditors—David W. Baird, New York.

Through the honorable withdrawal from the union of a member who is a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council a vacancy has been created on the delegation. An election to fill this vacancy will be held Sunday.

A. H. Holmes of the Journal chapel is at Byron Springs, where he is endeavoring to rid himself of the "floo."

An event of interest to members of Typographical Union took place February 9, when Ruben Harris Boone was married to Miss Evelyn Gosslin, a charming young woman of Honolulu, T. H., in the chamber of Superior Court Judge Troutt at the city hall. Mr. Boone is a hero of the Argonne, and at present is a patient in the Marine Hospital, where he is undergoing treatment for bullet wounds and gas attacks received in France. He obtained a two-day pass from the hospital, and, with R. C. Jay of the Journal chapel as best man, answered the call of the little love god. With the devotion, sympathy and love of his bride to lend him encouragement, "Rube" is confident he will recover sufficiently to leave the

hospital in a few weeks. The young couple have the best wishes of the Typographical union membership for their future happiness.

At the February meeting of the San Francisco Bay Cities Machine Compositors' Society in the Underwood Building last Sunday the following officers were elected: President, H. C. Closson; vice-president, H. F. Wall; secretary-treasurer, J. H. Hendricks; board of directors, T. S. Black, J. H. Boyd, T. E. Cordis, R. C. Davis, W. H. Ellis, T. F. O'Rourke and D. S. White. Reports of officers covering the first year of the society's activities were presented. They will be printed in full in the "Topics" column of next week's issue of the Clarion.

Fred Wilson, Chronicle adman, has returned from a two weeks' sojourn in San Diego and Tijuana. It is said that Wilson and Eddie Weston kept the bookies busy cashing bets at the racecourse in the Mexican Monte Carlo.

J. E. Prendergast, Examiner machinist, who has been nursing a badly lacerated index finger for the last six weeks, the result of an accident which occurred while he was repairing a linotype machine, probably will be able to resume his duties in a few days.

Jesse F. Newman of the Chronicle proofroom is recovering from a sickness similar to the one which kept him confined to a hospital for several weeks a year ago.

Philip Scott, makeup on the Daily News, joyfully passed the cigars among his fellow craftsmen last Monday. Cause: Arrival of an eight-pound daughter at his home February 11th. This is the first visit of Dr. Stork to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Scott. Mother and daughter are reported to be doing fine, and "Phil's" cup of happiness is full to overflowing.

James P. Olwell, who, with the late Mike Monohan and Dan Connell, conceived the idea of forming the printers of this city into a mutual aid organization, has been signally honored by the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society. May of this year will mark the thirty-fifth anniversary of the society's formation, and Jim has been chosen as honorary chairman of the committee that will arrange the details of the entertainment to be given in celebration of this most historic event in the annals of printerdom.

Pete Ryan and Jim Kelsey, who, with Olwell, are the only surviving members of the little band of fifteen who affixed their signatures to the charter roll away back in 1887, have also been honored by the organization. Pete is to be chairman of the reception committee, and Jim Kelsey is to head a committee to be appointed for the first time in the history of the organization—that of "Old Spavs." Secretary-Treasurer Michelson is responsible for the creation of this new committee. Who the members of this committee are remains a mystery, but "Mike" is frank in admitting that he is eligible for membership. The writer, who has noticed the growth of "Mike's" son and daughter and has watched them tripping the light fantastic at all printer dances for some years past, and who also sees the hair fast disappearing from our secretary's head, with many more of the membership, fully agrees with him. Kelsey, contrary to a rumor that has emanated from the Examiner composing room, is not the same Jim Kelsey who has been toppling 'em over every Friday night at the four-round fights at Dreamland Rink.

Cyril L. Stright, who so ably headed the committee that handled last year's dance at Native Sons Hall, will again officiate in the same capacity for this year's event. George H. Knell is to be vice-chairman, George E. Mitchell secretary and Albert Springer treasurer. Harry T. Darr and Carroll E. Frisk, vice-presidents of the society, are chairman, respectively, of sub-committees on music and printing. At the head of other sub-committees are: William O. A. Trowsell, floor; William E. Reilly, hall and decorations;

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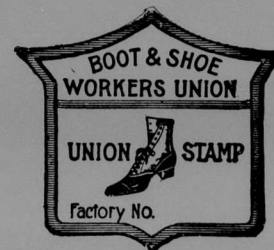


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For Twenty Years we have issued this Union Stamp for use under our

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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Collis Lovely, General President
Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer

Peter J. Cotter, publicity, and A. R. Chenoweth, Oakland membership.

J. H. Scannell is a new arrival from the Northwest, coming direct from Astoria, where he had charge of the composing room of the Morning Astorian. At one time Mr. Scannell was with the Minneapolis Journal. Leaving Minneapolis, he went to Calgary, where he put in about ten years on the Herald, resigning the superintendency of the mechanical departments of that paper about a year ago. He is accompanied by Mrs. Scannell, and their intention is to make their future home in San Francisco. Welcome.

Secretaries of subordinate unions have been notified that the Executive Council of the International Typographical Union has ordered that the forty-four-hour-week assessment be reduced from seven to five per cent, said reduction to become effective with the week ending March 4, 1922. Bad news, isn't it? Don't misconstrue the query. The real joy contained in the order from Indianapolis isn't found in the relieved financial burden. It is the knowledge that we are winning the fight that is most pleasing. The Executive Council believes that the International Typographical Union will be able to continue the campaign for the introduction of the eight-hour workday with a Saturday half-holiday, or the forty-four-hour week, on a five per cent assessment, but it desires the membership to understand that if necessary to protect the interests of the Typographical Union the special assessment will be increased.

"Many offices operating on the forty-four-hour week basis," says the order, "are establishing increased business and are employing a greater number of members than they ever before employed. Progress is continually being made and we continue to gain offices, although industrial conditions are as yet far from normal.

"The seven per cent assessment is to be paid on all earnings for the week ending February 25th. The five per cent assessment is to be paid on earnings for the week ending March 4th."

TO EXPEND MILLION.

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company is about to expend one million dollars in improvements of gas service to consumers in Oakland and vicinity.

The leading item on the schedule of expenditure is one of \$600,000 for a new gas-holder of 6,000,000 cubic feet capacity to be erected at the company's gas works at the foot of Castro street, Oakland. This will be the largest gas-holder in Northern California, although one of similar size is owned and operated by the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation in the southern metropolis. The contract for this has been placed with the Bartlett Hayward Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, Maryland.

In design it is to be a telescopic, five-lift steel gas-holder, with steel tank. It will be 219 feet in height, and what this means can best be appreciated by comparison with some well-known high buildings in San Francisco, just as, for instance, the St. Francis Hotel, which measures 187 feet from the sidewalk. The steel tank will be 219 feet in diameter by 36 feet in height and will contain 10,311,770 gallons of water. The total weight of steel to be used in the entire structure will be 5,500,000 pounds. The foundation of the gas-holder will be of concrete supported by piling, this latter made necessary by the marshy condition of the ground at the gas-works, and the construction of this foundation will take 2800 cubic yards of concrete and 4500 wood piles.

Finland. Depression in Metal Industries.—The difficult financial situation, the high prices of raw materials, and the German competition are contributing causes to the continued depression in the metal industries, which have added considerably to the per cent of increase in Finland's unemployed.

AMERICA AND GENOA CONFERENCE.

By Prof. Paul N. Miliukov,

Former Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Russian Provisional Government.

Before the United States decides whether it should take part in the Genoa Conference, at which the American representatives would meet the delegates of Bolshevik Russia, three main points in the situation should be made perfectly clear: First, what are the motives behind the decision of certain European circles to urge that such a conference take place? The answer to this is: Business considerations. Second, what are the motives that induce the Bolshevik rulers to accept eagerly the invitation to the Conference? The answer to this is: The material and moral exhaustion of the Bolshevik regime.

Finally, will the result of the Conference, if it takes place, fulfill the expectation of both parties, and how will it affect the general situation? The answer to this is: The Genoa Conference, if it results in an open failure, which is quite probable, will only illustrate once more the impossibility of bridging the chasm between Bolshevism and civilization. If, on the other hand, it will result in some agreement with the Bolsheviks, this agreement, just as the previously concluded British-Bolshevik trade agreement, will result very soon in disappointment for the business interests and in the strengthening of the Bolshevik power and their propaganda throughout the world. Consequently, the agreement reached will not improve the European and the international economic situation. It will rather retard the return to economic normalcy in Europe and on this side of the ocean.

No one would object to an international conference which would, however remotely, promise to straighten out the general economic situation. Were there no other but economic considerations involved, there could be no doubt as to participation in the Conference. It is the presence of the Bolshevik delegates that makes the question a political one, and accordingly subject to dispute.

The Bolshevik rule is nearing its logical end. The material resources upon which it rested are near exhaustion. The gold reserve in Bolshevik possession is down to almost nil, and they are unable, therefore, to get from abroad the supplies necessary for the support of their Communist Party, the Bolshevik bureaucracy and the Red Army. At the same time, Russia, including the villages, is in a state of starvation and famine, and the Bolsheviks are unable to get supplies from the peasants. Therefore, they are badly in need of a loan. It is naive to expect that the Bolsheviks would spend the credits secured for the economic reconstruction of Russia. The loan they ask for is needed for the upkeep of their decaying machinery of domination. Continuation in power is the Bolsheviks' only aim.

It is clear that Russia's return to productivity is indispensable for the re-establishment of normal economic conditions in Europe and throughout the world. At the same time, the minimum reforms required to make Russia's return to productivity possible is the re-establishment of personal security and legal order, which would safeguard human lives and property in Russia. However, these elementary conditions of civilized intercourse, which Russia possessed since the time of Peter the Great, cannot be conceded by the Bolsheviks. They interfere with the basic principle of their arbitrary rule, and the materialization of these conditions would destroy the Bolshevik power.

In the absence of these prerequisites, none of the elements of Russia's national economy can be restored: neither agriculture, nor industry, nor commerce, nor the balance of trade, nor a sound currency, nor a budget. Under the Bolshevik rule Russia will continue in a state of economic disintegration, sinking lower and lower. The

famine, which set in practically as early as 1919, will become chronic.

The real solution of the problem lies in the confirmation of the just and democratic American policy towards Russia, as expressed in Secretary Colby's note of August 10, 1920, and Secretary Hughes' note of March 25, 1921. We, Russian democrats, appeal to America that this policy of friendship for the Russian people and of an uncompromising attitude towards Bolshevism should be continued. If the Bolsheviks are anxious for intercourse with the civilized world, the democratic nations should present to them the following conditions as a preliminary to any conference: 1, The Bolsheviks must agree to an immediate abolition of terror and of the notorious "Extraordinary Commission" (the Che-ka); 2, Political freedom (freedom of speech, press and assembly) must be re-established in Russia, and 3, The Bolsheviks must agree to immediate free elections to a really representative assembly. How, otherwise, can the Russian people—to quote from the Supreme Council's resolution—"choose for themselves the system they prefer?"

The Russian democrats will not cease to protest against any international measure which tends to strengthen morally and materially the government which is not recognized by the Russian people and whose policy perpetuates the state of starvation in Russia. Ignorance alone, or a hidden sympathy with the Bolshevik experiment, can dictate the policy which would give a new lease of life to the dying Bolshevik regime.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held February 10, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Bakers' Union No. 24—Herman Koenig, Paul Guderly, Al. Metz, L. J. Martin, J. Noll, P. Nobles, J. Goosman. Dredgemen No. 72—Joseph Moreno, Emil F. Kraut. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Mayor Rolph, acknowledging receipt of copy of resolutions relative to the vacancy on the Board of Education. From Senator Johnson, with reference to proposed legislation providing for the consolidation of the Departments of Labor and Commerce. Minutes of the Waterfront Federation. From the Upholsterers' International Union, with reference to the label on caskets.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Retail Clerks' Union, requesting the Council to place Gallenkamps' shoe store on the unfair list.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Atlanta Federation of Labor, requesting Council to urge our representatives to support the Henry Ford proposition with reference to the purchase of Mussel Shoals.

Referred to Labor Clarion—Report of Auditing Committee. From Bureau of Labor Statistics, with reference to examinations covering positions in connection their department and the State Employment Bureau.

Communication from Building Trades Council, enclosing copy of resolutions relative to so-called Industrial Association advertising in the various Eastern cities for building mechanics to come to San Francisco, and requesting Council to indorse same. Moved that the request be complied with; carried.

Resolutions—Copy of resolutions which had been presented to the Board of Supervisors last Monday by the officers of the Council, Building Trades Council, and the State Federation of Labor, with reference to the Industrial Association of San Francisco advertising in Eastern cities for building mechanics to come here was read. Moved that the Council ratify the action of its officers; motion carried.

Request complied with—From the State Board of Forestry, requesting Council to indorse a bill to provide for the establishment and maintenance of a forest experiment station in co-operation with the University of California. Moved to comply with the request; carried.

From the Journeymen Barbers' Union, requesting the Council to circularize the affiliated unions, notifying them that the barber shops that keep open on Sundays and do not display the union shop card are unfair to their union.

Report of Executive Committee—Committee organized and elected the following officers: George S. Hollis, chairman; John A. O'Connell, secretary; Patrick O'Brien, sergeant-at-arms. Your committee instructed the Secretary to prepare a copy of the rules governing the committee to be same rules as prevailed the preceding term. The matter of the controversy between the Culinary Workers and the Kynes' Garden, 149 Ellis street, was laid over one week, in order to enable the parties in interest to settle the differences with the assistance of the Secretary. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Culinary Workers—Olympic Dairy Lunch still unfair. Cracker Bakers—Have launched a campaign against the National Biscuit Company. Butchers—International Union has called off strike in packing centers; ball a wonderful success; thanked all friends for their assistance; Rank and File Federation have or-

ganized Chinese butchers. Barbers—Requested delegates not to patronize any barber shop that does not display the union shop card; help barbers to enforce the Sunday closing by not patronizing barber shops that keep open. Federal Employees—Have sent a protest to the Industrial Welfare Commission against a reduction of the minimum wage for women and minors; have protested to Washington against the consolidation of the departments of Labor and Commerce.

Report of Law and Legislative Committee—Your committee organized by electing the following officers: Roe Baker, chairman; Emil Buehrer, vice-president; Theodore Johnson, secretary. In the matter of resolution presented by Delegate Bonsor, requesting the Council to go on record as against the proposed stadium in Golden Gate Park, your committee, after investigation, recommends that the Council does not approve the resolution, but indorses the plan as proposed for a new stadium in the Golden Gate Park. Moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee; carried. A motion to close debate on the subject was made and carried. A motion to grant the privilege of the floor to Brother Zant was lost.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$272.75. **Expenses**—\$179.00.

Council adjourned at 11:10 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are hereby requested to not patronize barber shops that do not display the union shop card, or that keep open on Sundays. When making purchases always demand the union label, and patronize the Municipal Railway.—J. O'C.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations for numerous positions in the California State Free Employment Service will be held in San Francisco on March 3 and 4 by the State Civil Service Commission. These examinations will be open to both men and women. The positions for which the examinations will be held pay from \$125 to \$250 per month. Secretary John A. O'Connell, of the Labor Council, is urging labor men and women to take the examination. He says it is important that these positions be filled by the "right kind of people."

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, Haight and Belvedere Streets

DECEMBER 31st, 1921

Assets	- - - - -	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	- - - - -	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	- - - - -	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	- - - - -	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	- - - - -	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4¼) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.



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At the Clock That Chimes. Store Open 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., Saturdays Included.

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COERCION BY "AMERICAN PLAN."

By L. D. Bohnett.

Members of labor unions believe as sincerely as men can believe anything that it is the purpose of those behind this so-called "American plan" to destroy the unions, and destruction of the unions means to them tyranny and oppression. To call such a plan "American" is to cause union men, consciously or unconsciously, to connect the term "American" with tyranny and oppression, and to cause them to have less respect for those things legitimately called American, including our flag and our Government. This feeling will be stronger with the children of workingmen than with the men themselves, and when their teacher requires them to salute the flag and explains to them that the American flag and the American Government stand for equal rights and privileges to all, the children in their hearts will feel that it is all a lie. In short, by giving the name "American" to their program, presumably to gain additional support by its patriotic appeal, those responsible are doing more in a week to develop bolshevism in this community than all the soap-box orators in the country could do in a year.

The use of the flag for advertising purposes has been prohibited by law, that our national emblem might not be besmirched for private gain. An aroused public opinion should likewise demand that the term "American" shall not be dragged through the mire of class or factional controversy and that neither the advocates of this particular industrial plan nor any other group or faction shall subvert patriotism to propaganda.

Passing now to the reasons, or excuses, given for launching this fight against existing industrial conditions, we find that the labor unions are charged with having enforced unreasonable rules and regulations with regard to employment of their members and others. Most people outside of the unions and many union members will agree that some of these rules are unreasonable and should be modified. But many of us who believe this are firmly convinced that only harm can come from the means taken by the Industrial Association for the alleged purpose of correcting these evils, but for the real purpose (as every union man and sympathizer is convinced) of destroying the unions.

Are the labor unions the only offenders against "reasonableness" in drafting their rules and regulations? There is an association of some kind, some more rigid than others, for the several groups of materialmen, merchants, bankers, real estate men, and most other business and professional men. Can any of these associations submit its rules and schedule of prices, fees or commissions to the public and escape the charge of unreasonableness from some in the community? Manifestly not. Neither can any such organization, any more than any labor union, successfully claim that every one of its members will

on all occasions deliver a dollar's worth of service or of goods for every dollar received.

Why, then, this hue and cry against the labor unions? Can it be inspired by the hope that if the spotlight of publicity is turned upon the labor unions the darker shadow around will help cover shortcomings in other organizations and individuals in other walks of life?

We hear much about coercion on the part of labor unions. What about coercion on the part of the merchants and others, including the Industrial Association itself? A friend of mine a few days ago tried to buy a few sacks of cement from a local material man and was told he must present the O. K. of the Industrial Association before he could buy. I went to buy an article I could have purchased at Christmas time for \$35 and found the present price \$45 and was informed by the dealer that other dealers had made him all kinds of trouble because he had put on the sale at a lower price; many orchardists who are members of the Prune and Apricot Growers' Association refuse to sell water for the irrigation of their neighbors' orchards unless and until said neighbors join the association—and hundreds of other instances of coercion on the part of organizations and individuals not connected with the labor movement could be enumerated were it necessary.

S. G. Tompkins, president of the Industrial Association, cannot deny that he has sent letters to business men in San Jose, at the same time he was denouncing coercive tactics on the part of labor unions, urging said business men to undertake measures of coercion in the interest of this so-called "American Plan" that would put to shame the most coercive of the labor unions.

Dealers in building supplies say they have been told by the cement companies that, if they sell cement for union jobs, they will not be able to purchase more cement, and leaders of the Industrial Association admittedly are trying to force dealers in all building materials to refuse to sell to union jobs.

"Shall any man be denied the right to work, simply because he is not a member of a labor organization?" asks the Industrial Association in its advertisements. In view of the tactics of the Industrial Association, is it not pertinent to ask: Shall any man be denied access to the tools and materials with which he and his employees may work simply because he employs only members of labor organizations?

There is a rule of equity, accepted and followed by courts of equity for many centuries, that "He who seeks equity must do equity"; and another that "He who seeks equity must come into court with clean hands." The Industrial Association comes to you with the plea that it seeks equity and solicits your favor in its suit. By the rules of equity it is not entitled to a hearing, for it comes, not "with clean hands" and it steadfastly refuses to "do equity."

A returned soldier found a pretty looking card in France and brought it home to have his wife hang in the parlor. It read: "Ici on parle Francais."

"What's the idea?" she demanded. "That means 'French spoken here' and you know you don't."

"Well, I'll be darned!" ejaculated the ex-soldier disgustedly. "The guy that sold it to me said it meant 'God bless our home.'"—American Legion Weekly.

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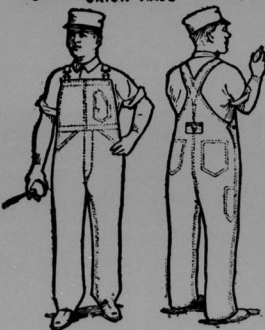
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Can't Bust 'Em Jumperalls, in extra heavy blue denim or khaki; all sizes, 34 to 48. Only.....\$3.00

Can't Bust 'Em Carpenter Overalls—Made of heavy white duck with patent nail pouch. Pair.....\$2.25

Can't Bust 'Em Extra Heavy Black Overalls, with or without bib. Only, per pair.....\$1.75

Can't Bust 'Em Cooks' and Bakers' Hickory Pants, pair.....\$1.50

Can't Bust 'Em Painters' White Bib Overalls and Jumpers — Special this week, per suit.....\$3.00

Boss of the Road White Waist Overalls. Per pair.....\$1.19

"Argonaut" Union Made Extra Heavy Khaki Outing Shirts—Reg. \$2.50 value. Special.....\$1.95

"Argonaut" O. D. Khaki Flannel Shirts; all sizes; military collar. Special.....\$4.95

"Argonaut" White Soisette Shirts — Made of registered soisette and all silk stitched. Regular \$3.50 value. Special \$2.75

Extra Heavy Hickory Shirts—Made with double yoke. Special.....98c

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FOR ORGANIZED LABOR.

The Extension Division of the University of California announces a course of particular interest to the members of trade unions in San Francisco. "Labor Problems" is the title of this course to be given in room 261, Pacific Building.

The course is to include a study of unemployment, its causes and the proposed remedies.

The matter of wages, hours and conditions of labor are some of the other problems that will be studied. Trade unionism and labor legislation, as means of solving these problems, will be carefully investigated.

The course begins Friday, February 17th, at 7:30 p. m. H. P. Melnikow, in charge of the San Francisco office of the Labor Bureau, Inc., has been secured to present the lectures. Mr. Melnikow, a former pupil of Professor John R. Commons, has had the opportunity of studying the labor movement in foreign countries and has a practical knowledge of the trade-union movement in this country.

Any information regarding this course can be obtained at 264 Pacific Building.

NURSES MUST REGISTER.

Nurses who desire to maintain their registration in California must act quickly in securing their renewal certificates for 1922. All certificates not renewed by March 1st will expire. The 1921 Legislature amended the nurses' registration act, making it compulsory that all registered nurses renew their certificates each year between January 1st and March 1st. Any certificate not renewed by the last-named date will expire. It is, therefore, advisable for registered nurses who wish to maintain their registration in this State to apply for their renewal at once, by writing to the Bureau of Registration of Nurses, No. 724 Wells-Fargo Building, San Francisco, Cal.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.
European Baking Company.
Fairyland Theatre.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Hartsook Studio, 41 Grant Ave.
Jewel Tea Company.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
New San Francisco Laundry.
Novak Studio, Commercial Building.
Pacific Luggage Co.
Players' Club.
P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.
Regent Theatre.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.
The Emporium.
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
White Lunch Establishments.

RULE BY INTIMIDATION.

By International Labor News Service.

Statement by Phil E. Ziegler.

Kentucky State troops who for the second time were ordered by Governor Morrow to the scene of the strike of employees of the Newport Rolling Mill and the Andrews Steel Company, twin corporations owned by the same interests, put on a fine demonstration of militarism to let the people of Newport know that they were in complete charge of the situation.

Newport citizens are outraged at the conduct of the State troops, who, led by Colonel Benhart, paraded through the business streets of the city blocks away from the strike zone Saturday afternoon ordering people off the street and attacking those who did not promptly obey their orders.

This was a fitting climax to the role the troopers played Thursday night after the homes in the strike zone had been shot up by the paid gunmen employed by Mr. Andrews. After a night made terrible by machine gun fire from the mills the citizens in the strike zone crawled out of their cellars and from behind improvised barricades where they had sought refuge from the deadly machine bombardment from the scab-infested mill, peered out through their bullet-scarred homes to find the positions in the mills that were occupied the night before by the company gunmen now occupied by State troopers; to find rifles, machine guns and tanks that only a little while ago were used to make the world safe for democracy pointed not in the direction of the mill, but in the direction of the very homes that had literally been shot to pieces the night before.

Representatives of the men on strike declare that the demonstration Thursday night, February 2d, was wholly unprovoked and was deliberately staged by the mill owners to terrorize the citizens in the hope that a demand would be made for the return of the State troops.

The company was finding it pretty expensive to pay their thugs and gunmen seven dollars a day, and the scabs unable to stand the jeers of women and children as they went to and from their work were deserting the mill. The troops had to be brought back at any cost even to the shooting up of the homes of people who had no connection with the strike. The strikers' statement that the bombardment was unprovoked is borne out by Sheriff Tieman of Campbell County, who told me that he was in the strike zone all of Thursday night and did not see a shot fired by strikers or their sympathizers.

The homes in Brighton street, immediately in front of the mill are literally shot to pieces. It is miraculous that a score or more of people were not killed.

Public opinion has been on the side of the strikers since in the very beginning of the trouble in July of last year when the mill owners suddenly broke off negotiations with Local 17 of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

The employees of the Newport Rolling Mills

and the Andrews Steel Company are represented by four locals of the Amalgamated, namely, No. 5 which takes in the hot mill men, 15 and 16 which takes in all mechanical crafts of the rolling mill, and 17 which takes in the entire force of the steel plant.

The company had recognized No. 5 for twenty-seven years. When the working agreements with Locals 15, 16, and 17, which had been recognized during the war, expired on June 30th last the company negotiated a contract with No. 15. No. 17 was called in next and it was while the new contract with No. 17 was being negotiated that the company suddenly and without explanation broke off negotiations and declared for the open shop.

Two hundred men laid down their tools when the strike was called and not a single man has deserted in the seven months the strike has been in progress. It is one of the gamiest fights against the open shop that is being waged anywhere in the country. And the people of Newport, organized and unorganized workers, business and professional men are with the strikers.

RENT LAW JUGGLED.

Rents in New York City have been increased greatly in the last two years. A legislative investigating committee has brought out the fact that landlords have discovered a means for taking advantage of the rent laws, which were enacted for the protection of tenants from tenement gougers. The magistrates by whom rent and eviction cases are heard have made as a basis for measuring rent the price paid for the property. A rent gouger who wants to increase the tenants' rent organizes a holding company, giving it an important title, such as the National Construction, Development and Contracting Corporation, which never constructs or develops anything but shady schemes to rob the poor by legal means. He then sells the property to himself at a higher price than he paid for it, gives the tenant his legal notice to pay more rent or get out, goes to the municipal court with the facts regarding his "investment," usually is given authority to advance the rate and then proceeds to collect. Meanwhile the poor tenant, believing that a law has been passed to "protect" him, knows that he has been hit, but he doesn't understand who wields the bludgeon.

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The Bank of California, National Association, owns more than one-half of our Capital Stock.

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BANKS PUBLICLY WARN RANCHERS.

By International Labor News Service.

One of the boldest of recorded efforts on the part of bankers to dominate the business conduct of their patrons has reached the American Federation of Labor headquarters in the form of an advertisement from the Casper, Wyo., Daily Tribune.

"After a very careful consideration," says the advertisement, "we advise that stockmen and ranchers of this section pay not to exceed \$50 per month for herders and all classes of ranch hands, effective on or before January 1; that they carefully outline their plans for the coming winter and cut running expenses to the very bone. We trust that the big outfits and those most able to pay extravagant wages be the first to establish this scale; it will be a great moral support to the smaller outfits and will tend to put the business generally on a more solid basis. We trust that the men themselves will realize that they can not expect permanent employment at a wage greater than the business can afford to pay.

"All the banks of Casper have given this matter of wages very careful consideration; we are unanimous in our decision as to this scale and we now wish to go on record to the effect that we shall not condone the payment of a higher wage."

The advertisement was signed by the following banks: Casper National Bank, Stockmen's National Bank, Wyoming National Bank, Wyoming Trust Company, Citizens' National Bank, National Bank of Commerce.

UNION PEN SIGNS TREATIES.

By International Labor News Service.

A trade-union pen was used by Secretary of State Hughes in signing the treaties resulting from the International Conference on the Limitation of Armaments.

The pen was made by David Fairbanks, 111 Throop street, Chicago, member of the Painters' Union. It was presented to Secretary Hughes on December 21, by Mr. Fairbanks and President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

Wood from twenty-eight states was used in making the pen. It was mounted with a gold eagle and had a gold point. From the staff fluttered twenty-eight flags, each attached by a silken cord.

The pen will be preserved by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Colonial Hall where the treaties were signed.

COURT "LACKS JURISDICTION."

The Supreme Court announces the dismissal for want of jurisdiction the application of the Kansas City Motion Picture Machine Operators' Union to bring before the court an appeal originally brought against it by a motion picture theatre company doing business in Kansas City. The members of the firm were operating the moving picture machine in their theatre. The union contended that its members should be employed for the purpose and picketed the theatre. An injunction was sought by the theatre owners to prevent picketing. The lower court of Missouri denied the injunction. On appeal the State Supreme Court, by an odd-man decision, permanently restrained the union from picketing. The union averred that the injunction deprived its members of the rights of free speech and personal liberty guaranteed by the Constitution.

She—You refuse to buy me a single hat, and then you tell me that while you were in the Congo you had a harem of half a dozen wives. Oh! la la! How could you afford to pay for the clothes of all those women?

The Returned Soldier—Oh, that was easy. When they wished to dress up, they simply put rings in their noses.—Le Regiment.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

China. Settled by Arbitration.—A strike of workers in the rattan industry in Hong Kong was settled by the good offices of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce with a general increase in wages of 27.5 per cent.

Finland. Exceptions to Eight-Hour Day.—The Council of State has issued a decree to the effect that the regulations of the eight-hour working day shall not apply to the erection of private buildings in the rural districts; repairs to and maintenance of houses, ports, railways, bridges and roads; cleaning, clearing and drainage work; forestry trades; railway traffic; and post offices, telegraph offices, custom houses, canals, hospitals and prisons.

France. Effective Shipping Competition.—The Cosmopolitan Shipping Company of New York is encountering serious competition with a French line now operating between that port and Dunkirk, France. The French line is attempting to establish regular bi-monthly sailings and has quoted lower hauling and storage rates between the above-named ports, with the result that considerable American business has been secured.

Hungary. Vital Statistics.—Comparison of three-month periods of 1920 with 1921 show that for the last-named year marriages decreased .7, births increased 2.0 and deaths increased 1.9 per 1000 persons.

India. Compulsory Compensation.—Mill owners in Bombay favor the compulsory liability of employers to employees in cases of injury or death in performance of duties, because it is believed that this inducement will augment the available industrial laborers, who number only 3,000,000 of India's population of 300,000,000.

Labor Shortage.—A cholera epidemic, causing the death of more than 52,000 persons, and extended strikes throughout the country have caused the most serious labor shortage in many years.

Trade Unions.—Despite many differences in caste and tribal relations, trade unionism has gained a foothold in India and sustained such remarkable growth that opinions prevail that it has come to stay.

Nova Scotia. Wage Injunction Dissolved.—The Supreme Court has dissolved an injunction restraining the coal companies from putting into effect a wage reduction of 25 per cent. This will permit a varying wage reduction of from 25 to 33 per cent, but whether or not the reductions will be permanently effective rests with the Board of Conciliation, now in session, before whom the coal operators and mine workers are now appearing.

France. Competition in Glass Industry.—Competition of the glass industries of Czecho-Slovakia, it is asserted, is largely the cause of an acute depression in the glass industrial region of France. Many French establishments have been closed since last spring, it is said; while Czecho-Slovakia, which possessed over 200 glassworks before the war, has added three more large establishments to its glass factories.

Italy. Drought in Venetia and Tyrol.—There has been no rainfall in these districts for nearly a year, as a result of which great damage has been caused to the crops. Forest fires have added to the unfavorable situation.

Relief of Unemployed.—The ministerial committee has assigned substantial money loans for drainage, electric, railway, provincial and harbor projects, in the hope that activities in the construction of same will absorb many of its unemployed persons.

Germany. Continued Rise in Prices.—More than 75 commodities, including foodstuffs, textiles, metals and coal, continued to rise in price during November, 1921. The general rise varied from 44 to 68 points, and in some instances commodities reached figures 33 times their pre-war prices.

Peru. Demands by Labor Committees.—Labor committees are demanding that labor centers be opened, that free passage be given to workers who wish to go elsewhere for employment, that the manufacture of alcoholic drinks be prohibited, and that the cost of living be reduced.

Poland. Decrease in Population.—The latest census report of the Polish Statistical Bureau shows that the population of Poland decreased from 27,357,923 in 1911 to 25,406,103 in 1921.

Switzerland. Decrease in Emigration.—The Federal Emigration office at Berne reports a decrease of 1648 for 1921 under 1920 in the number of persons leaving Switzerland during the year.

Unemployment Is Spreading.—With the exception of the textile and watch industries, which are showing slight improvement, practically all the principal industries of Switzerland continue to be injuriously affected by the spreading of unemployment.

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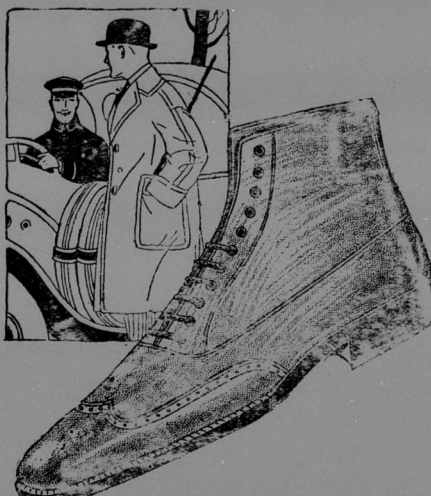
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BOILERMAKERS.

Boilermakers' Union No. 6 has elected the following delegates to the Labor Council: M. J. McGuire, Thomas Sheehan, James Duggan, William McNamara, Sylvester M. O'Sullivan.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The newly-elected executive committee of the Labor Council has organized and elected the following officers: Chairman, George S. Hollis; secretary, John A. O'Connell; sergeant-at-arms, Patrick O'Brien.

TO ADDRESS COUNCIL.

Mrs. Katherine Edson, member of the State Industrial Welfare Commission, who attended the recent Washington conference on international limitation of armaments, will address the San Francisco Labor Council tonight on the work of the conference.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Anton Benson of the molders, Harry F. Haywood, Peter Dolberg and George L. Greenwood of the marine engineers, Alonzo Flimmon of the marine firemen, Patrick Kehoe of the pile drivers, James H. Temple of the musicians.

NEAR EAST RELIEF.

The work of the Near East Relief Committee, the great need for funds and the plans for the relief of the Armenians, were told in detail to the Labor Council by Frank Buckalew, district secretary of the Near East Relief Committee last Friday night. The entire labor movement of the country is aiding the work of the committee.

MOLDERS ELECT.

At the regular meeting of the Molders' Union held in the Labor Temple on Tuesday evening, A. J. Wynn was elected financial secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. E. Dillon who has accepted the appointment of chief deputy revenue collector under Collector John P. McLaughlin.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES.

Federal Employees' Union of San Francisco has protested to Washington against the plan to abolish the United States Department of Labor.

The union has also filed a protest with the State Industrial Welfare Commission against any reduction in the present minimum wage for women and minors in industry in California.

CONFERENCE OF WOMEN.

Through the California State Federation of Labor, the National Women's Trade Union League has invited the labor women of California to be represented at a conference of that body to be held in Washington, D. C., February 26, when plans will be perfected to wage a campaign against the so-called equal rights amendment to the Constitution of the United States which has been proposed by the National Woman's Party, and which the Women's League and the American Federation of Labor believe, if adopted, would nullify all the State and Federal laws enacted for the protection of women. Paul Scharrenberg, secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor, is hopeful that a California labor woman will be able to attend the conference.

Scharrenberg is in receipt of a communication from Maud Younger, former San Franciscan, now residing in Washington, presenting arguments in favor of the proposed constitutional amendment.

ORPHEUM.

The screen and stage have both contributed their best in making up the partnership of Claire Whitney and Robert Emmett Keane. Miss Whitney is one of the brightest stars from movie land. Her pictures have been popular films as have ever flickered. Besides the qualities that photographed well and therefore make good movie stars, Miss Whitney has the necessary attributes for a prominent position on the stage.

Robert Emmett Keane is a direct descendant of "Old Man Momus" and he has inherited his ancestor's justly celebrated sense of humor. He was not content, however, to let his inheritance lay idly. He has used it to good advantage and increased it manifold, so that today Robert Emmett Keane is recognized as one of the best and funniest comedians on the stage.

Miss Whitney and Mr. Keane are presenting a skit called "The Gossipy Sex."

You can't hurt Tom Patricola's feelings by calling him a fool—in fact, he will be complimented because that is his business and the bigger fool he is the more successful he is. This season his fair feminine associate is Irene Delroy. Together they offer what is known in the vernacular of theatricals as a sure-fire hit.

Classic dancing in America developed as rapidly as aviation and today the native descriptive dancer holds a little better than her own throughout the world. La Bernicia is one of the exponents of choreographic dancing, to bring America to the fore in this particular art. She is said to be one if not the youngest American prima ballerina.

It requires not only inexhaustible patience but the gift of showmanship to make an entertaining vaudeville offering with equine and canine actors. Both of the qualities are possessed in abundance by Harry Howard, who has brought forth a decided novelty in his spectacular exhibition of musical shetlands and terriers.

Boyce Combe was a vaudevillian and after satisfying himself that he was able to do as well elsewhere he came home. Combe is also a believer in good, clean, wholesome fun, and this is the kind he dispenses. He has an exceedingly pleasant personality and an ingratiating manner. He sings and chats in an intimate way.

Leo Flanders and Geneve Butler—One of the cleverest, classiest and most artistically presented singing and piano acts seen thus far the current season, is an offering called "A Vaudeville Concert" presented by Leo Flanders and Geneve Butler.

Leo Zarrell Duo execute a series of the most astounding and daring feats that have ever been attempted by gymnasts.

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